

**Riverfront Site
Information Learned from Interviews—
By Location**

40273884



Superfund

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I. COTTONWOOD STREET

A. Pre-Machine Shop

1. Early on, Cottonwood Street facility was blacksmith shop owned by George Koch (now deceased). These blacksmith operations gradually converted to machine shop operation. SOURCE: Art Pecaut, interview, 8/26/99
2. In 1947, Robert Monzyk rented Cottonwood Street property from father-in-law George Koch. Robert Monzyk later bought the property. SOURCE: Robert Monzyk, interview, 10/18/99
3. George Koch moved out 1954-1956. SOURCE: Art Pecaut, interview, 8/26/99

B. Machine Shop

1. Origins
 - a. Before New Haven Manufacturing Company (NHMC), Cottonwood facility was machine shop owned or operated by Monzyk family. SOURCE: Julius Gatzemeyer, interview, 8/25/99
 - b. Robert and Richard Monzyk owned and operated business called "Machine Shop" where they repaired farm machinery and fixed parts by welding. SOURCE: Robert Monzyk, interview, 10/18/99
 - c. Monzyk brothers started machine shop after World War II, manufacturing metal products for customers. SOURCE: William Kelley, interview, 4/25/00
 - d. Richard and Robert Monzyk started Machine Shop in the 1950s. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 12/14/99
 - i. Richard Monzyk joined Robert in 1950 to run Machine Shop, which Robert started in late 1940s. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 4/25/00
2. Cottonwood Street was used as a machine shop until 1958. SOURCE: Robert Monzyk, interview by MDNR, 8/13/89
3. Machine Shop Operations
 - a. Machine Shop did general welding and machinery repairs. They conducted only metal working activities, not blacksmith operations. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 4/25/00

- b. Machine Shop also bent metal pieces into tent stakes and painted them. This metal had to be degreased before painting. Metal stakes were cleaned in a degreaser before they were run through a paint line and an oven. SOURCE: Roland Vedder, interview, 11/5/99
 - c. Machine Shop bent and cut aluminum poles and swaged or tapered the ends of the poles to fit inside other poles. SOURCE: Roland Vedder, interview, 11/5/99
 - d. Machine Shop made aluminum poles and metal stakes for Hawthorn, which made the canvas tents. Hawthorn and the Machine Shop were separate companies. SOURCE: Roland Vedder, interview, 11/5/99
 - e. Degreasing solvent was heated into vapor in degreasing tank, and would only have to be replaced when it evaporated out. Roland Vedder not involved with cleaning out any sludge that accumulated in the tank. SOURCE: Roland Vedder, interview, 11/5/99
4. Machine Shop: Use and Disposal of Solvents
- a. Something "like TCE or PCE" was used at Machine Shop to degrease metal parts in the 1950s; can't remember what they were called. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 12/14/99
 - i. Machine Shop, which operated in the downtown area during the 1970s, used tetrachloroethylene and dumped lots of it on the ground behind the building. SOURCE: Larry Detrick, interview by MDNR, 1/24/90
 - b. Eventually, Machine Shop switched to water-based cleanser to degrease metal parts, when it started painting operations. Cleanser consisted of dry chemical mixed with water. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 12/14/99
 - c. Glenn Laune (Machine Shop employee) used to take solvent home in 5 gallon plastic buckets and pour them down the drain to "clear them." He did this no more than 3-4 times a year. SOURCE: Laverne Laune (Glenn's widow), interview by John Schumacher, 7/26/00, reported in E-mail by John Schumacher, 7/31/00
 - i. Not sure what solvent was, but it smells like PCE (John Schumacher allowed Laverne Laune to smell a rag soaked with PCE. She says it smelled like the solvent Mr. Laune used to bring home.). SOURCE: Laverne Laune (Glenn's widow), interview by John Schumacher, 7/26/00, reported

in E-mail by John Schumacher, 7/31/00

- ii. Note: Mrs. Laune lives on [REDACTED] [REDACTED]. This is upgradient from city wells [REDACTED]. Several feet east of the home is the upper end of the tributary that contains PCE. SOURCE: E-mail from John Schumacher to EPA, 7/31/00

5. Machine Shop Personnel

- a. Roland Vedder worked in the Machine Shop from 1955-1965. He started working as a packer and eventually became shop foreman. SOURCE: Roland Vedder, interview, 11/5/99
- b. Eugene Vedder worked at Machine Shop, but left the metal works business in late 1960s, before Machine Shop changed its name to NHMC. SOURCE: Eugene Vedder, interview, 12/13/99
- c. Marvin Horstmann started working at Machine Shop in the 1950s, until 1953; resumed working for shop in 1957. SOURCE: Marvin Horstmann, interview, 12/13/99
 - i. Horstmann has worked for NHMC, Kellwood Company, and Metalcraft Industries, and retired in 1997. SOURCE: Marvin Horstmann, interview, 12/13/99
- d. Roland Vedder's supervisors at Machine Shop were Robert and Richard Monzyk and Seth Slocum, Sr. SOURCE: Roland Vedder, interview, 11/5/99
- e. Glenn Laune worked for Bob Monzyk at the Machine Shop "for years." He helped swage the tubing. SOURCE: Laverne Laune (Glenn's widow), interview by John Schumacher, 7/26/00, reported in E-mail by John Schumacher, 7/31/00

C. New Haven Manufacturing Company

1. Origins

- a. Hawthorn Finishing Company approached Robert Monzyk and requested that Machine Shop bend aluminum poles that were used to manufacture Hawthorn tents. Hawthorn supplied Machine Shop with aluminum tube stock, which was free of residue, and Machine Shop was to bend the poles to specifications and drill holes. SOURCE: Robert Monzyk, interview, 10/18/99
 - i. Machine Shop began making tent frames from aluminum tubing that was supplied by Hawthorn Finishing Company.

SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 12/14/99

- ii. NHMC originally crafted tent poles for Hawthorn Finishing Company, which became Kellwood Company. SOURCE: Marvin Horstmann, interview, 12/13/99
 - iii. Aluminum tubes were furnished by Hawthorn Manufacturing based on type of tents ordered. Tubes were received at NHMC already cut to proper lengths. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 4/25/00
- b. Fred Wenzel, president of Hawthorn Manufacturing, approached Richard Monzyk in 1953 or 1954 about making tent frames for Hawthorn Manufacturing. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 4/25/00
- i. Fred Wenzel needed frames for the tents, but did not want to enter metalwork operations. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 4/25/00
 - ii. Monzyks began to manufacture metal poles and tent stakes under contract to Fred Wenzel of Hawthorn Manufacturing. This is when Monzyks changed their name from "Machine Shop" to NHMC. SOURCE: William Kelley, interview, 4/25/00
 - iii. Monzyks did their contracting with Fred Wenzel of Hawthorn Manufacturing. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 4/25/00
- c. After Robert Monzyk started doing work for Hawthorn, Machine Shop name was changed to NHMC.
- i. When Machine Shop began making tent frames for Hawthorn Manufacturing, it became incorporated as NHMC. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 4/25/00
- d. NHMC started at Cottonwood Street around 1953-1954. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 4/25/00
- i. Early 1950s: Robert and Rich Monzyk started NHMC at Cottonwood after Hawthorn approached it to produce poles and frames for tents. SOURCE: Julius Gatzemeyer, interview, 8/25/99
- e. Cottonwood Street property was used to run business called

NHMC from 1959-1972, in partnership with Kellwood to process tubing for their tents. Kellwood is now owned by ARP. SOURCE: Robert Monzyk, interview by MDNR, 8/13/89

- i. Not sure of NHMC and Kellwood's exact relationship, but they may have been in joint venture at some point. SOURCE: William Kelley, interview, 4/25/00

2. NHMC Operations

- a. NHMC located north of railroad tracks. Company constructed metal tent frames. SOURCE: Gene Anderson, interview, 8/24/99
 - i. Metal works operations for the tents were performed along Cottonwood Street, and on Industrial Drive. SOURCE: Bernell Kuschel, interview, 10/18/99
- b. NHMC operated at same facility on Cottonwood Street until equipment and operations were moved to current Metalcraft facility on Industrial Drive. SOURCE: William Kelley, interview, 4/25/00
- c. NHMC originally manufactured steel umbrella-type tent frames that opened up. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 4/25/00
 - i. When Hawthorn Finishing changed from wet-finish to dry-finish tent treatments, NHMC changed from umbrella frames to tubular aluminum frames. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 4/25/00
- d. NHMC conducted work for Hawthorn or Kellwood. This became Kellwood's metals division, which made tent poles and frames for the canvas tents produced by Kellwood. SOURCE: Art Pecaut, interview, 8/26/99
- e. NHMC operations included bending, drilling and swaging tubular aluminum. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 4/25/00
 - i. Cottonwood operations included sawing, bending, punching and drilling aluminum poles for tents. SOURCE: Art Pecaut, interview, 8/26/99
- f. NHMC also stamped and painted metal (steel) tent stakes. NHMC began this activity at about same time it began shaping aluminum tent frames. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 4/25/00
- g. Steel tent stakes also painted in dip-paint line. Tent stakes were conveyor mounted, degreased, dipped in paint tank and run through

dryer. SOURCE: Art Pecaut, interview, 8/26/99

- h. NHMC's Vapor Degreaser "Unit"
 - i. NHMC had vapor degreaser to clean metal parts. Solvent used had "big name." Solvent was added to tank periodically because it would usually evaporate. SOURCE: Robert Monzyk, interview, 10/18/99
 - ii. Metals operations were conducted at Cottonwood Street; aware that they used degreasers (but not sure which type). Some tent poles were rejected because they had sufficient oil to stain boxes when packed. SOURCE: Julius Gatzemeyer, interview, 8/25/99
 - iii. NHMC used an "old-style degreaser tank" early on at Cottonwood Street shop, but quit using it when NHMC began painting operations. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 12/14/99
 - iv. Degreasing done inside steam-type unit. Someone had to add solvent to unit as solvent level decreased. Solvent was lost as an air emission. SOURCE: Art Pecaut, interview, 8/26/99
 - Degreaser tank's compartment would scale up inside with debris, but heated degreaser would mostly reuse the solvent and then evaporate. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 12/14/99
 - v. Degreaser tank located in the back of shop area. SOURCE: Phillip Pecaut, interview, 1/31/00
 - vi. Vapor degreaser was provided to NHMC by Fred Wenzel (Wenzel Tent and Duck Company), along with degreaser conveyor line and dryer (oven). SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 4/25/00
 - vii. Degreaser had two compartments: first was heated tank that produced solvent vapors and second was collection tank where sludge and metal shavings collected. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 4/25/00
 - viii. Second compartment was cleaned of sludge and metal shavings about once a month. Sump contents were sent to

municipal landfill for disposal in 5-gallon buckets.
SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 4/25/00

- ix. Vapor degreaser was used at NHMC for approximately 3 years during early 1950s, then replaced by hot water cleaning and phosphitizing system. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 4/25/00
- x. Not sure exactly what happened to vapor degreasing equipment after its use ceased in mid-1950s. Probably not moved to Industrial Drive facility because it had not been used for years prior to the move. Degreaser probably scrapped or parted out. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 4/25/00
 - Can't remember what happened to original degreaser tank; probably used for scrap metal. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 12/14/99
- xi. Not sure if NHMC had a degreaser tank. SOURCE: Marvin Horstmann, interview, 12/13/99

3. NHMC: Use and Disposal of Solvents

- a. Solvent was used to remove oily film on the aluminum tubing and metal parts that arrived at the shop. Tubing was then put through process of cutting, swaging, fitting, and bending. Metal parts were punched and riveted. SOURCE: Phillip Pecaut, interview, 1/31/00
- b. Solvent was mostly used to clean metal tent stakes. Stakes were hung on a rack and passed through a degreaser tank, then a paint station, then an oven. SOURCE: Phillip Pecaut, interview, 1/31/00
- c. Degreasing of tent stakes was done with hot water-soluble solution, but not sure what type of solvent used. Solvent believed to have been made by company that sounds like "Okaid." SOURCE: Art Pecaut, interview, 8/26/99
 - i. Can't say if solvents used were chlorinated or not. SOURCE: Art Pecaut, interview, 8/26/99
- d. NHMC used perchloroethylene. They would heat up solvent and use it to remove greasy film from metal rods (comparable to stove pipes). Pointer not sure how company disposed of used solvent. SOURCE: Marvin Pointer, interview, 11/5/99
 - i. In 1966 and 1967, NHMC also used PCE to clean tubing.

Only small amounts of waste were generated in this process. These wastes would drain onto the ground on the east side of the building, into the storm drain and into the river. SOURCE: Robert Monzyk, interview by MDNR, 8/13/89

- During late 1960s and 1970s, Cottonwood building was used to prepare pipe materials for Kellwood, including the use of TCE and PCE for cleaning. SOURCE: Mike Struckhoff (MDNR)'s notes, 7/11/89
- Waste was said to be directed toward storm sewer. SOURCE: Mike Struckhoff (MDNR)'s notes, 7/11/89
- e. NHMC did use 55-gallon drums for perchloroethylene storage, but not sure how and where drums were disposed of. SOURCE: Marvin Pointer, interview, 11/5/99
- f. NHMC used a chemical solvent for degreasing metal and aluminum parts called "percelene." It had characteristic odor and would whisk the oil away from his hands and turn them white after they were used a lot. SOURCE: Phillip Pecaut, interview, 1/31/00
- g. Degreaser used PERC (perchloroethylene) as cleaning solvent. Not sure how much PERC was used, but not very much. PERC was added in small amounts to degreaser tank as solvent evaporated. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 4/25/00
- h. PERC was ordered as needed in 55-gallon drums, but only one drums was present on site at any time. Someone in NHMC office ordered PERC after shop personnel stated that more was needed. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 4/25/00
- i. Swaging equipment operators at NHMC used PERC in a bucket in which to dip ends of aluminum poles prior to inserting them into swaging dies. Purpose was to remove any oil on aluminum pole tips to reduce slippage during swaging process. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 4/25/00
 - i. About 1 inch of PERC was poured into 5-gallon bucket, and PERC was added as needed to maintain 1-inch level. Some solvent evaporated, and dipping aluminum tube ends into PERC also contributed to loss of solvent in the bucket.

SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 4/25/00

- ii. Not sure how PERC in these buckets were disposed of after they became oil-saturated. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 4/25/00
- iii. Oil from aluminum poles would gradually accumulate in swaging machine, resulting in process down time to disassemble the machine and clean the parts. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 4/25/00
- iv. Swaging operation was performed at NHMC, and this did not change when Hawthorn Finishing purchased 50% of NHMC and when Kellwood purchased 100% of NHMC. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 4/25/00
- v. Swaging operation did not change when metal works were moved to Industrial Drive facility. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 4/25/00
- j. NHMC used TCE to clean tubing. SOURCE: Robert Monzyk, interview by MDNR, 8/13/89
 - i. Tent pole business thought to have used TCE in metal cleansing process. SOURCE: Dale Mocabee, interview, 10/20/99
- k. NHMC operated a paint line at one time that may have used solvents. SOURCE: Marvin Horstmann, interview, 12/13/99
- l. Phillip Pecaut does not remember any leaks, spills or disposals in or around shop area. SOURCE: Phillip Pecaut, interview, 1/31/00
- m. Not sure if used solvent from degreaser was placed inside containers or drums, or poured on ground or down the drain. Richard Monzyk not involved in any dumping. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 12/14/99
 - i. Not sure how solvents were received, dispensed, or handled at facility; does not know what waste was generated from operations activities or how waste was disposed. SOURCE: Art Pecaut, interview, 8/26/99
 - ii. Used solvent from the degreaser tank was occasionally pumped into 55-gallon drums. Phillip Pecaut did not handle

drums and did not know where drums were taken or who took them. SOURCE: Phillip Pecaut, interview, 1/31/00

- n. Drums are buried on site at New Haven Manufacturing. SOURCE: Melvin Menke, interview by MDNR, 7/12/93
 - o. Pretty sure that NHMC used to dump some solvent on the ground; everybody used to; can't remember what solvent was. SOURCE: Robert Monzyk, interview, 10/18/99
 - i. Melvin Duvall(?) told Mike Wiser that large amount of PCE were dumped at the Cottonwood Street building. Duvall(?) will not talk to EPA because he has kids who work for Metalcraft. SOURCE: Mike Wiser, interview by John Schumacher, 7/31/00
 - p. Robert Monzyk openly admitted to Mocabee that he had dumped chlorinated solvents for years at the Cottonwood Street property. SOURCE: Dale Mocabee, interview, 10/20/99
 - i. Robert Monzyk openly admitted to Mocabee that he had dumped TCE on Cottonwood Street property. Monzyk stated that solvent did not come with any disposal directions, so he didn't know what to do with it at the time. Monzyk didn't think solvent was dangerous. SOURCE: Dale Mocabee, interview, 4/25/00
4. NHMC's Personnel
- a. Marvin Horstmann made dyes to make tent stakes, swaged and notched poles and punched aluminum. SOURCE: Marvin Horstmann, interview, 12/13/99
 - i. Marvin Horstmann was a swage operator. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 4/25/00
 - ii. Horstmann didn't use any cleaning or lubricating liquids because metal parts he dealt with were brand new. SOURCE: Marvin Horstmann, interview, 12/13/99
 - b. Vedder's co-workers at NHMC included Eskel Tinhouse, Marvin Pointer, Melvin Duvall, and Wayne Bock. SOURCE: Roland Vedder, interview, 11/5/99
 - c. Marvin Pointer started working at NHMC in 1956 and eventually became a supervisor. SOURCE: Marvin Pointer, interview, 11/5/99

- i. Pointer's supervisors were the Monzyk brothers, who ran NHMC. SOURCE: Marvin Pointer, interview, 11/5/99
- d. Phillip Pecaut worked at NHMC during 1960s and early 1970s, and left in 1972. Pecaut never worked for Kellwood Company or Metalcraft Industries. SOURCE: Phillip Pecaut, interview, 1/31/00
- e. Phillip Pecaut's co-worker at NHMC was Wayne Bock.
- f. Art Pecaut worked as tool and die maker for NHMC from 1961-1965; worked at Kellwood in tool and die operations from 1967-1978. Pecaut did not conduct operations work, but instead mostly made dyes to punch the tubes. SOURCE: Art Pecaut, interview, 8/26/99

D. Takeover of NHMC by Hawthorn / Kellwood

- 1. In mid to late 1950s, Fred Wenzel stated that Hawthorn Manufacturing wanted to buy 50% of NHMC. At this time NHMC's sole client was Hawthorn Manufacturing, so Monzyks had little choice but to sell half-interest to Hawthorn Manufacturing to remain in business. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 4/25/00
 - a. Hawthorn Manufacturing purchased 50% of NHMC in late 1950s. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 4/25/00
 - b. After initial sale, Hawthorn Manufacturing obtained 50% interest in NHMC. Monzyks retained 50% interest in NHMC. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 4/25/00
 - c. Kellwood first purchased half of the shop (NHMC) in the early 1960s, when Kellwood was still known as Hawthorn. Kellwood paid half of total value of NHMC's equipment. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 12/14/99
 - d. Kellwood first bought 49% of NHMC, and then acquired 51%. SOURCE: Phillip Pecaut, interview, 1/31/00
 - e. Richard Monzyk owned and operated metals production facility. NHMC was joint venture with Kellwood, and Kellwood later acquired ownership of machine shop. Facility processed poles for tents manufactured at Orchard Street. SOURCE: William Kelley, interview, 6/24/99
- 2. Kellwood purchased second half of NHMC in 1973. Because 100% of

NHMC's work was for Hawthorn at the time, NHMC really "had no choice." SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 12/14/99

a. In 1972 or 1973, Kellwood Company wanted 100% of NHMC. Again, because Kellwood was NHMC's sole client, Monzyks had no choice but to sell to NHMC. Thus, Kellwood acquired 100% of NHMC, which then dissolved. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 4/25/00

b. Kellwood purchased 100% of NHMC around 1972. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 4/25/00

c. At time of second acquisition, William Kelley was president of Kellwood. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 4/25/00

d. Hawthorn or Kellwood purchased ½ interest in NHMC around 1972 (each Monzyk had 1/4 interest). Hawthorn moved portion of tent pole work to Industrial Drive.

3. Kellwood believed to have bought or established NHMC 1965-1967, and facility named Kellwood Company, Metals Division. SOURCE: Art Pecaut, interview, 8/26/99

4. Kellwood took over NHMC to "cut out the middle man." SOURCE: Marvin Horstmann, interview, 12/13/99

5. Kellwood's takeover of NHMC not real friendly, but Monzyks and Kellwood kept quiet about it. SOURCE: Phillip Pecaut, interview, 1/31/00

6. Persons that Robert Monzyk dealt with most when selling business were Bill Kelley and Fred Wenzel. SOURCE: Robert Monzyk, interview, 10/18/99

E. Kellwood's Move from Cottonwood to Industrial Drive

1. In 1974-75, NHMC moved its entire metal operations from Cottonwood to southernmost building on east side of Industrial Drive. SOURCE: Gene Anderson, interview, 8/24/99

a. Metal operations moved by Kellwood to Industrial Drive in "early 1970s." SOURCE: Julius Gatzemeyer, interview, 8/25/99

b. Metals operation moved to facility along Industrial Drive in early 1970s. SOURCE: William Kelley, interview, 6/24/99

c. Kellwood moved facility to Industrial Drive location in 1975.

SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 12/14/99

- d. Metal works were moved to Industrial Drive facility in 1975. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 4/25/00
 - e. Kellwood bought rest of NHMC (including Cottonwood Street property) around 1975 and moved remaining operations to Industrial Drive. Monzyks went to work for Kellwood at Industrial Drive plant. SOURCE: Robert Monzyk, interview, 10/18/99
 - f. Move was made because more space was needed as Kellwood was expanding their lines. SOURCE: Laverne Laune (Glenn's widow), interview by John Schumacher, 7/26/00, reported in E-mail by John Schumacher, 7/31/00
2. Monzyks and some other NHMC employees were responsible for moving some of the machines to Industrial Drive in 1974. SOURCE: Marvin Pointer, interview, 11/5/99
- a. "All the people employed at the Cottonwood Street facility" helped in moving equipment; no one was in charge of the move. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 4/25/00
 - b. Kellwood's own trucks were used to move equipment. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 4/25/00
 - c. Richard Monzyk may have moved the lighter items, but Kellwood moved the large pieces of equipment using their fleet of trucks. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 12/14/99
3. After NHMC moved to Industrial Drive, operations remained "about the same," except facility started rolling and welding aluminum tubing in addition to bending, cutting, etc. SOURCE: Art Pecaut, interview, 8/26/99
- a. Same machines and equipment used at Cottonwood were used at Industrial Drive location. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 12/14/99
4. Degreaser used at downtown location was cleaned and reused at Industrial Drive site. However, much of the equipment was left behind at shop facility along Cottonwood Drive, and was not used when Industrial Drive plant started up. SOURCE: Marvin Pointer, interview, 11/5/99
5. Richard Monzyk stayed on as plant manager for Kellwood after it moved metalworking operations to Industrial Drive facility in 1975. SOURCE:

Richard Monzyk, interview, 4/25/00

- a. After Richard Monzyk quit as Kellwood plant manager in 1976, Seth Slocum took over responsibilities. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 4/25/00

6. Robert Monzyk bought Cottonwood Street property back from Kellwood to have side business, probably in 1983 or 1984. SOURCE: Robert Monzyk, interview, 10/18/99

- a. Robert Monzyk started up small business at Cottonwood making over-bed tables and railings for hospital beds. Business did not have a name. SOURCE: Robert Monzyk, interview, 10/18/99
- b. After Kellwood moved to Industrial Drive, Robert Monzyk bought Cottonwood facility, then rented to hospital bed manufacturer and TSI. Both companies reportedly "took Monzyk to the cleaners." SOURCE: Art Pecaut, interview, 8/26/99
- c. Robert Monzyk's facility manager during 1985-1988 was Dennis Bean. SOURCE: Dale Mocabee, interview, 4/25/00

F. Riverfront Industries

1. After Kellwood (NHMC) left, Cottonwood Street building sat idle, then occupied by hospital bed manufacturing plant for three years (no dates given). Operations included metal shaping, painting, and assembling. SOURCE: Julius Gatzemeyer, interview, 8/25/99
 - a. After NHMC moved out, building was next occupied by company that made hospital beds. Operations included drilling metal, bending tubing, painting and assembling. SOURCE: Art Pecaut, interview, 8/26/99
 - b. Riverfront Industries primarily made nursing home furniture such as beds, tables, etc. Company mostly made wooden items at first, then started making metal pieces. SOURCE: Bob Winship, interview, 10/19/99
 - c. Riverfront operations included welding, cutting and bending metal parts, painting, applying laminates to wooden particle substrates. SOURCE: Bob Winship, interview, 10/19/99
2. Lessees bought out Robert Monzyk's bed table business and his supplies and continued making railings and tables for hospital beds. New business called Riverfront Industries, Inc., and was run by Lenny Lansbaum from St. Louis. SOURCE: Robert Monzyk, interview, 10/18/99

3. Riverfront started to use property in December 1983. SOURCE: Robert Monzyk, interview by MDNR, 8/13/89
4. Riverfront believed to be wholly-owned subsidiary of Guild Craftsman of St. Louis, which made "high-end" furniture. SOURCE: Bob Winship, interview, 10/19/99
 - a. Riverfront was wholly-owned subsidiary of Guild Craftsman in St. Louis. SOURCE: Robert Winship, interview, 4/19/00
 - b. Operator of Riverfront Industries at time of alleged dumping was Leonard Landsbaum, who currently operates Guild Craftsman in St. Louis and St. Clair Medical Industries in St. Clair. SOURCE: Mike Struckhoff (MDNR)'s notes, 7/11/89
5. Relationship between Riverfront, Richard Monzyk, and Citizens Bank
 - a. Riverfront paid rent to Citizens Bank of New Haven, which had a lien on the Cottonwood property. Riverfront stopped paying rent in November 1987. SOURCE: Robert Monzyk, interview by MDNR, 8/13/89
 - b. Citizens Bank has a lien against property owned by Monzyk. SOURCE: Don Brandt, interview by MDNR, 8/31/89
 - c. Lansbaum continued operations at Cottonwood Street for 2-3 years, leasing property from Robert Monzyk. Lansbaum then stopped paying rent and defaulted on lease agreement. SOURCE: Robert Monzyk, interview, 10/18/99
6. Riverfront's Operations
 - a. Riverfront Industries used chemicals to dip parts for cleaning, but not sure which chemicals. SOURCE: Robert Monzyk, interview, 10/18/99
 - b. In painting its products, Riverfront used four-stage process.
 - i. Raw metal pieces were dipped into soap surfactant bath solution supplied by Okite.
 - ii. Metal parts then rinsed in water. Parts then immersed into either iron or zinc phosphate, rinsed in water, then dried.
 - iii. Metal pieces then suspended on racks and charged, dry coated in painting booth, then heated in oven. SOURCE (for all info in b.): Bob Winship, interview, 10/19/99

- c. Riverfront treated metal parts for furniture in four stages, including pre-wash, rinse, zinc-phosphate coating, then another rinse. SOURCE: Robert Winship, interview, 4/19/00
 - d. Cottonwood facility was not big enough to handle Riverfront's operations. Riverfront rented additional space around New Haven. SOURCE: Bob Winship, interview, 10/19/99
7. Riverfront: Disposal of Solvents / Wastes?
- a. Hospital bed business thought to have used TCE in metal cleansing process. SOURCE: Dale Mocabee, interview, 10/20/99
 - b. To his knowledge, Riverfront did not use any chlorinated solvents. SOURCE: Robert Winship, interview, 4/19/00
 - i. Riverfront did not use TCE or PCE in their process. SOURCE: Robert Monzyk, interview by MDNR, 8/13/89
 - c. Prior to a paint line that started operating in 1987, Riverfront had a paint booth used to paint wood product. Waste solvents used to clean equipment went out a hole in the wall on the east side of the building and onto the ground. Solvent unknown, but it was oil-based. SOURCE: Jerry Dotson, interview by MDNR, 8/13/89
 - i. Waste solvents have admittedly been dumped on ground outside building. SOURCE: Bob Winship, interview by MDNR, 8/19/87
 - ii. Lee Downey and Jerry Dotson alleged that paint booth wastes were dumped on ground and there was at least one significant spill of solvent materials. SOURCE: Mike Struckhoff (MDNR)'s notes, 7/11/89
 - d. Riverfront's paint application area was equipped with filters. Used filters were disposed of as solid waste. SOURCE: Bob Winship, interview, 10/19/99
 - e. Riverfront used solvent to clean painting racks and equipment. Solvent believed to be toluene.
 - i. Usually 3 gallons of solvent were placed in 5-gallon bucket; equipment was then immersed in bucket, and spent solvent was transferred to 55-gallon drum. SOURCE: Bob Winship, interview, 10/19/99

- ii. Waste solvents from paint booth (approximately 1 gallon per day) are stored in a 55-gallon drum on facility. SOURCE: Bob Winship, interview by MDNR, 8/19/87
 - iii. A company that supplied solvent or the paint picked up the 55-gallon drums of spent solvent. SOURCE: Bob Winship, interview, 10/19/99
- f. Riverfront Industries uses iron phosphate solution, xylol as a solvent, paints and other thinners to produce wood and metal furniture and fixtures. SOURCE: Bob Winship, interview by MDNR, 8/19/87
 - i. Overflow from iron phosphate tanks involved in metal coating are discharged into city's sewer system. SOURCE: Bob Winship, interview by MDNR, 8/19/87
- g. Riverfront once got a notice of violation from either EPA or MDNR about employee dumping used solvent on ground. Complaint came from neighbor. SOURCE: Bob Winship, interview, 10/19/99
 - i. This employee apparently dumped 3 gallons of spent solvent on ground on east side of Cottonwood Street building. Spill cleaned up by excavating enough soil to fill three 55-gallon drums. Licensed contractor took and properly disposed of drums. SOURCE: Bob Winship, interview, 10/19/99
 - ii. Can't remember name of employee responsible for dumping 3 gallons of used solvent outside the building. SOURCE: Robert Winship, interview, 4/19/00
 - iii. Solvent was surfactant solution supplied by Okite and used in electrostatic painting process. SOURCE: Robert Winship, interview, 4/19/00
- k. Bob Winship was in process of disposing Riverfront waste when Riverfront went out of business. Riverfront never disposed of hazardous waste during its operations. SOURCE: Bob Winship, interview by MDNR, 8/27/89
- l. Only other solvent used by Riverfront was adhesive to hold laminated tops on furniture surfaces. SOURCE: Bob Winship, interview, 10/19/99

8. Riverfront's Personnel

- a. Riverfront employed about 40 people. Robert Monzyk believed to be on the payroll. SOURCE: Bob Winship, interview, 10/19/99
- b. Robert Monzyk worked for Riverfront in office and in Tool and Die Department. SOURCE: Robert Monzyk, interview by MDNR, 8/13/89
- c. Bob Winship was employed by Riverfront Industries as plant manager in mid 1980s. Lenny Lansbaum was owner. SOURCE: Bob Winship, interview, 10/19/99
 - i. Bob Winship left Riverfront in mid-1980s. SOURCE: Bob Winship, interview, 10/19/99
- d. Leonard Landsbaum was owner of Riverfront, and Ken Wolff was Leonard's "right-hand" man. Current whereabouts of both men unknown. SOURCE: Robert Winship, interview, 4/19/00
- e. Robert Monzyk's son Paul was foreman for Riverfront. SOURCE: Bob Winship, interview, 10/19/99
- f. Jerry Dotson worked at Riverfront for two years. SOURCE: Jerry Dotson, interview by MDNR, 8/13/89
- g. Lee Downey worked at Riverfront on the paint line beginning in June 1987. SOURCE: Lee Downey, interview by MDNR, 8/13/89
- h. Dennis Bean worked for a little over a year at Riverfront. SOURCE: Dennis Bean, interview by MDNR, 7/20/89

9. Riverfront's Departure

- a. Owner of hospital bed business was not resident of New Haven and left town owing people a lot of money. Owner believed to have moved to Florida. SOURCE: Art Pecaut, interview, 8/26/99
- b. Riverfront went out of business in January 1988. When it closed, 16 drums of waste were located outside, along south side of building on concrete slab between two shipping doors. SOURCE: Dennis Bean, interview by MDNR, 7/20/89
- c. At one time about 20 gallons of thinner were spilled at southeast end of the Riverfront building. EPA or MDNR required Riverfront to clean this up. Contaminated soil was placed in 55-gallon drums,

and the 16 drums found on property probably contained the waste from the paint line and spilled thinner cleanup. SOURCE: Lee Downey, interview by MDNR, 8/13/89

- d. 16 drums of waste were from paint line and possibly from spilled thinner cleanup. SOURCE: Bob Winship, interview by MDNR, 8/27/89

G. Transportation Specialists, Inc.

1. Riverfront's Leftover Drums

- a. When hospital bed operation (Riverfront) moved out, there were 3-4 55-gallon barrels left. Next building lessee (Mocabee) had MDNR test the barrels. They contained paint shavings, metal cuttings, and other wastes. SOURCE: Art Pecaut, interview, 8/26/99
- b. As of 7/11/89, 16 drums still located on the street at Riverfront Industries property. Some drums still open, some marked as originating from Midstate paint in St. Louis. SOURCE: Mike Struckhoff (MDNR)'s notes, 7/11/89
 - i. 16 drums were located in back and about 75 yards east of building near river levee. During the cleanup the drums were moved to Front Street location. SOURCE: Dale Mocabee, interview by MDNR, 6/20/89
 - ii. Drums of waste were moved from Front Street location to behind the building. Mocabee agreed to remove drum from along the street. Drums were then placed on wood pallets and bound to the pallet by metal straps. Drums were still open and uncovered. SOURCE: Don Brandt, interview by MDNR, 8/31/89
 - iii. There were 16 drums on property when Mocabee began renting it. Mocabee does not know who removed them or where they were transported. His lease stipulated that drums were to be removed before he moved in. SOURCE: Dale Mocabee, interview, 4/25/00
- c. Mocabee arranged for proper disposal of leftover barrels at \$700 per barrel. SOURCE: Art Pecaut, interview, 8/26/99
- d. Mocabee had to clean up property before he could use it. Riverfront Industries had left a lot of trash and metal when they

left. SOURCE: Dale Mocabee, interview by MDNR, 6/20/89

- e. Mocabee spent about \$50,000 getting the building ready, even though he had not purchased the property at the time. SOURCE: Dale Mocabee, interview by MDNR, 6/22/89
- f. Mocabee planned to close with the bank "next week" (i.e., early July 1989). SOURCE: Dale Mocabee, interview by MDNR, 6/22/89

2. TSI's Operations

- a. After hospital bed manufacturing plant (Riverfront) moved, Transportation Specialists moved into Cottonwood facility. TSI manufactured steel truck springs and conducted a lot of assembly work and painting (no dates given); operated by Dale Mocabee. SOURCE: Julius Gatzemeyer, interview, 8/25/99
- b. Transportation Specialists, Inc. manufactured motor vehicle springs. TSI heated spring stock to form springs, cleaned metal stock and painted at the facility. SOURCE: Art Pecaut, interview, 8/26/99
 - i. TSI using the property to manufacture truck springs. SOURCE: Dale Mocabee, interview by MDNR, 6/20/89
 - ii. TSI manufactured truck suspension parts, primarily leaf springs. TSI would heat treat the steel, assemble the spring parts and warehouse them. SOURCE: Dale Mocabee, interview, 10/20/99
- c. TSI's manufacturing facility operated at Cottonwood and Front Street. Warehouse facility was located along Highway C. SOURCE: Dale Mocabee, interview, 10/20/99

3. TSI's Lease Arrangements

- a. Transportation Specialists leases Cottonwood Property from Mr. Monzyk. SOURCE: Dale Mocabee, interview by MDNR, 6/20/89
 - i. Richard Monzyk only spoke to Mocabee about landlord-tenant matters, and not about industrial operations. SOURCE: Dale Mocabee, interview, 4/25/00
 - ii. TSI leased building from Citizens Bank of New Haven. SOURCE: Dale Mocabee, interview, 10/20/99

- b. Before TSI leased building, Mocabee was aware of environmental problems associated with the property. Citizens Bank "did not repossess the property because the bank would then inherit the environmental problems." SOURCE: Dale Mocabee, interview, 10/20/99
 - i. New Haven City Engineer, Citizens Bank personnel, Mocabee's attorney, and "most everyone else" knew about groundwater contamination before he rented property in mid-1980s. Mocabee learned of contamination from hearing people talk about it. SOURCE: Dale Mocabee, interview, 4/25/00
 - ii. Person at bank who Mocabee dealt most with was Don Brandt (president of Citizens Bank). Bank did not repossess property from Robert Monzyk because it would not be able to sell it because of contamination problems. SOURCE: Dale Mocabee, interview, 4/25/00
 - c. Mocabee made monthly payments of \$500 directly to the bank; payments made on behalf of Robert Monzyk. SOURCE: Dale Mocabee, interview, 10/20/99
 - d. Mocabee rented property for 3-4 years. SOURCE: Dale Mocabee, interview, 4/25/00
4. TSI's Use/Disposal of Chemicals
- a. TSI only used quenching oil and water soluble paint. SOURCE: Dale Mocabee, interview, 10/20/99
 - b. TSI used chemicals at Cottonwood Street facility, but not sure which ones. SOURCE: Robert Monzyk, interview, 10/18/99
 - c. Only incident TSI had was oil fire in quenching system. Burning oil was scattered when fire fighters sprayed quench tank with water. MDNR and TSI cleaned up scattered oil. SOURCE: Dale Mocabee, interview, 10/20/99
 - d. Mocabee paid \$15,000 to have concrete pit installed. Pit was to provide secondary containment underneath the quench tank. SOURCE: Dale Mocabee, interview, 4/25/00
 - i. TSI had oil pit in building, but not believed to contain PCE or TCE. TSI pumped out the pit before leaving the building. SOURCE: Mike Wiser, interview, 10/19/99

- ii. Pit was concrete-lined and about 2 feet thick. MDNR investigated pit and took samples of pit's walls and residue. Nothing wrong was found and pit was filled with concrete. SOURCE: Mike Wiser, interview, 10/19/99

5. TSI's Personnel

- a. Approximately 135 people working for Mocabee at TSI. SOURCE: Dale Mocabee, interview, 10/20/99
- b. John Pruessner worked for Robert Monzyk, TSI (Mocabee), and Metalcraft. He's still an employee of Metalcraft. SOURCE: Dale Mocabee, interview, 4/25/00

6. TSI's Departure

- a. TSI moved out of New Haven in 1993. SOURCE: Dale Mocabee, interview, 10/20/99
- b. Prior to TSI moving out, barrels containing something contaminated was removed. Drums believed to have been sent to Downey's property. SOURCE: Mike Wiser, interview, 10/19/99
- c. Robert Monzyk says Mocabee was supposed to "fix up" building before he left, but declared bankruptcy and broke the lease. This caused Monzyk to lose lots of money. Monzyk was never compensated by Mocabee. SOURCE: Robert Monzyk, interview, 10/18/99
- d. Building apparently sat idle for 1-2 years after TSI leased it, before Robert Monzyk stopped paying on the building (which had a \$90,000 note). SOURCE: Dale Mocabee, interview, 10/20/99

H. Mike Wiser / Wiser Enterprises

- 1. Mike Wiser now occupies the building. SOURCE: Julius Gatzemeyer, interview, 8/25/99
- 2. Before Wiser bought property, he reviewed MDNR files. He says lots of information was missing; also told by someone at MDNR (no name provided) that MDNR not interested in any problems associated with property. SOURCE: Mike Wiser, interview, 10/19/99
- 3. Cottonwood Street property sold to Mike Wiser in 1995 or 1996. SOURCE: Robert Monzyk, interview, 10/18/99
 - a. Mike Wiser purchased Cottonwood Street property in April 1997.

SOURCE: Mike Wiser, interview, 10/19/99

4. Wiser paid \$25,000 for Cottonwood Street property. Money was paid directly to Citizens' Bank rather than to Robert Monzyk. SOURCE: Mike Wiser, interview, 10/19/99
 - a. Wiser puzzled why bank had not repossessed property that was previously owned by Robert Monzyk, when Monzyk had declared bankruptcy. SOURCE: Mike Wiser, interview, 10/19/99
 - b. Monzyk owed Citizens Bank approximately \$500,000 when Wiser purchased property. SOURCE: Mike Wiser, interview, 10/19/99
 - c. When he moved into Cottonwood Street building, Wiser stated that utility companies were owed \$35,000 in past bills from previous tenants. SOURCE: Mike Wiser, interview, 10/19/99
5. Monzyk told Wiser that there were no environmental issues outstanding with respect to property. Monzyk supposedly offered to provide Wiser with letter stating this, but Wiser never got it. SOURCE: Mike Wiser, interview, 10/19/99
6. Not sure what kind of business is conducted at Cottonwood now, but it probably involves boat repair. SOURCE: Art Pecaut, interview, 8/26/99
7. Wiser says past customers of his auto body and paint, repairs, etc. business have stopped coming to him because EPA started investigations in New Haven. SOURCE: Mike Wiser, interview, 10/19/99
 - a. EPA took interest in property. Because of this, Wiser claims no bank would loan him any money. SOURCE: Mike Wiser, interview, 10/19/99
8. 55-gallon drums containing soil cuttings from the installation of monitoring wells are on Wiser's property on east side of building. SOURCE: Mike Wiser, interview, 10/19/99

II. ORCHARD STREET

A. Origins of Facility

1. Sears encouraged City of New Haven to establish tent making facility, so group of "locals" formed New Haven Improvement Company to sell industrial bonds (worth \$800,000) to build Hawthorn Finishing plant at Orchard Street. SOURCE: Gene Anderson, interview, 8/24/99

2. New Haven Improvement Company was formed around 1956 or 1957, through financing by wealthy investors. SOURCE: Marvin Schroeder, interview, 5/6/99
3. William Kelley originally purchased farm land east of Orchard Street on which facility was built, and conveyed it to New Haven Improvement Company. NHIC later conveyed property to City of New Haven. SOURCE: Gene Anderson, interview, 8/24/99
4. Hawthorn constructed New Haven plant at Orchard Street in 1951. SOURCE: William Kelley, interview, 6/24/99
 - a. Hawthorn was established in New Haven in the early 1950s, and it built the Orchard Street facility. SOURCE: Gary Kuhn, interview, 6/24/99

B. Hawthorn Finishing Company

1. Hawthorn Finishing was started around 1950 by Wenzel Tent and Duck Company. Business was started to treat fabric for Wenzel Company. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 4/25/00
 - a. Wenzel brothers (Wenzel Tent & Duck Co.) worked with William Kelley to form Hawthorne Finishing Co. (no date). SOURCE: Gene Anderson, interview, 8/24/99
 - b. Hawthorn Finishing Company was a textile finishing operation that supplied treated fabrics to Wenzel Company, which manufactured tents from supplied fabrics. SOURCE: William Kelley, interview, 4/25/00
2. Hawthorn Finishing facility conducted custom fabric treating for customers. Customers would specify fabric treatment, purchase fabric and send it to Hawthorn Finishing. Hawthorn would complete treatment and ship treated fabric to customer. SOURCE: William Kelley, interview, 4/25/00
3. Hawthorn Finishing treated fabric for Hawthorn Manufacturing. Hawthorn Manufacturing cut and sewed fabrics treated at Hawthorn Finishing into final products. SOURCE: William Kelley, interview, 4/25/00
4. Hawthorn Finishing's Personnel
 - a. Facility started with 5 employees, but eventually facility employed 40-50 employees. SOURCE: William Kelley, interview, 4/25/00
 - b. Eugene Menke was a facility foreman at Hawthorn Finishing, and

then became plant manager. SOURCE: William Kelley, interview, 4/25/00

- c. Following Eugene Menke as plant manager was John Englebreit. SOURCE: William Kelley, interview, 4/25/00
- d. Fritz Steinbeck began working at Hawthorn Finishing facility on Orchard Street in 1960 as utility boy.
 - i. His responsibilities included placing fabric on tables for sewing crews and servicing various equipment; later promoted to quality control inspector. SOURCE: Fritz Steinbeck, interview, 4/24/00
 - ii. Steinbeck worked at Hawthorn Finishing from 1960-65, then from 1967-74 as production supervisor. SOURCE: Fritz Steinbeck, interview, 4/24/00
- e. Richard Vandergriff worked for Kellwood at Hawthorn Finishing facility on Orchard Street from 1960 to 1971 or 1972. SOURCE: Richard Vandergriff, interview, 4/24/00
 - i. Vandergriff worked for Eugene Menke and Connie Laune. SOURCE: Richard Vandergriff, interview, 4/24/00
- f. Marvin Schroeder employed for 6 months at Hawthorn Finishing facility on Orchard Street in 1967; worked on the fabric finishing line. SOURCE: Marvin Schroeder, interview, 8/24/99
 - i. Marvin Schroeder worked at Hawthorn's finishing department in late 1966 or 1967. SOURCE: Marvin Schroeder, interview, 5/6/99
 - ii. Marvin Schroeder worked on fabric finishing line for military tents. This line had more treatment chemicals and made a "mess" that was difficult to clean up. SOURCE: Marvin Schroeder, interview, 8/24/99

C. Hawthorn Manufacturing

- 1. Hawthorn Manufacturing was started by Fred Wenzel in 1954 on Orchard Street to conduct fabric cutting and sewing operations in New Haven. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 4/25/00
 - a. Hawthorn opened in 1953 or 1954. SOURCE: Marvin Schroeder, interview, 5/6/99
 - b. Start of Hawthorn Manufacturing coincided with contract from

Sears to produce camping equipment. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 4/25/00

- c. Hawthorn Manufacturing formed in New Haven in 1954, with Fred Wenzel as president. Wenzel owned 52% of manufacturing company interest, and Sears owned 48%.
- 2. Hawthorne Manufacturing Company was subsidiary of Wenzel Company. Fred Wenzel was President of Wenzel Company.
 - a. Hawthorn Manufacturing Company was associated with American Waterproofing Company, another subsidiary of Wenzel Company. SOURCE: William Kelley, interview, 4/25/00
 - b. Wenzel Company is a third-generation company. SOURCE: William Kelley, interview, 4/25/00
- 3. Hawthorn originally treated textiles and did not produce final product. Original processes at facility included adding coatings, preparations, and dyes. SOURCE: William Kelley, interview, 6/24/99
 - a. In 1954, manufacturing operations at facility started to include camping products, tarps, sleeping bags, tents. SOURCE: William Kelley, interview, 6/24/99
 - b. Manufacturing and finishing were both done at Orchard Street. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 4/25/00

D. Kellwood Company's Formation

- 1. Kellwood Company formed on November 11, 1963 from conglomeration of 15 private companies that provided products to Sears. Each of the member companies became a division of Kellwood. SOURCE: William Kelley, interview, 4/25/00
 - a. Wenzels teamed up with presidents of 15 suppliers of Sears companies to form Kellwood Company. Fred Wenzel named President. SOURCE: Gene Anderson, interview, 8/24/99
 - b. Hawthorn Finishing Company became Kellwood in 1962. SOURCE: Julius Gatzenmeyer, interview, 8/25/99
 - c. Hawthorne was purchased by Kellwood, which developed the industry and increased its employment to over 600 employees during the late 1950s and early 1960s. SOURCE: Gary Kuhn, interview, 6/24/99

- d. Hawthorn Finishing Company then became ARP, division of Kellwood Company; company's fabric finishing operation sold to MarChem. SOURCE: Gene Anderson, interview, 8/24/99
- 2. Fred Wenzel became president of Hawthorn Division of Kellwood, which included Hawthorn Finishing and Hawthorn Manufacturing. SOURCE: William Kelley, interview, 4/25/00
- 3. Other Kellwood Personnel at Orchard Street
 - a. Kevin Busch worked at Orchard Street finishing facility for Kellwood for approximately 2 years, in the late 1970s. City landfill shut down about the time he started working there. SOURCE: Kevin Busch, interview, 4/26/00
 - i. Busch's responsibilities involved sewing rolls of canvas together at beginning of treatment process. SOURCE: Kevin Busch, interview, 4/26/00
 - b. From 1974-87, Fritz Steinbeck worked as production scheduler for several Kellwood facilities and purchased raw materials such as boxes, zippers, some aluminum poles and tubing. SOURCE: Fritz Steinbeck, interview, 4/24/00
 - c. Fritz's brother John worked at Orchard Street facility in approximately same job categories during same time period. SOURCE: Fritz Steinbeck, interview, 4/24/00
 - d. Dale Koch worked at Orchard Street for ARP, from 1977-1991. At this time, employer was Kellwood. SOURCE: Dale Koch, interview, 8/24/99
 - i. Koch was plant manager at Orchard Street facility and was also responsible for environmental compliance during that time. SOURCE: Dale Koch, interview, 6/23/99
 - ii. Dale Koch worked at Kellwood in maintenance division that operated at Orchard Street. Maintenance personnel repaired machines, fork lifts, electrical equipment, etc. SOURCE: Dale Koch, interview, 8/24/99
 - iii. Dale Koch says he designed and built solvent recovery unit for textiles plant. Recovery of solvents used (which were normally lost to the air) resulted in significant reduction in textile unit operating costs. SOURCE: Dale Koch, interview, 6/23/99

- e. Bernell Kuschel used to work at Kellwood's Orchard Street facility (date unknown). It was known as the "hole" because it sat practically on top of the tracks, down in the valley. SOURCE: Bernell Kuschel, interview, 10/18/99
 - i. Kuschel's job was to test different tent cloths that were treated. SOURCE: Bernell Kuschel, interview, 10/18/99
 - ii. Kuschel's manager was Bill Kelley and first superintendent of his department was John Englebreit. SOURCE: Bernell Kuschel, interview, 10/18/99

E. ARP and MarChem

- 1. Kellwood sold manufacturing and finishing operations to ARP and MarChem Coated Fabrics in 1983. Due to poor management, Kellwood bought back the manufacturing part (only). SOURCE: William Kelley, interview, 4/25/00
 - a. Kellwood believed to have sold operations to two investors named Upbin and Harrick to form ARP. ARP continued to operate as division of Kellwood. Kellwood may have later reacquired stocks in ARP because of ARP's debt problems. SOURCE: Dale Koch, interview, 8/24/99
- 2. Orchard Street facility consolidated to form ARP in 1987. SOURCE: Julius Gatzenmeyer, interview, 8/25/99
 - a. ARP assumed control of Orchard Street facility in 1987 or 1988. SOURCE: Dale Koch, interview, 8/24/99
- 3. When ARP (managed by Tim Harris) purchased Kellwood, employment dropped from over 500 employees to just over 150 employees. SOURCE: William Kelley, interview, 6/24/99
 - a. Following purchase by ARP, employment at Orchard Street, number of employees fell to about 200. SOURCE: Gary Kuhn, interview, 6/24/99
- 4. MarChem bought the ARP chemical division only, which was the processing plant located on Orchard Street. SOURCE: Gary Kuhn, interview, 6/24/99
 - a. MarChem assumed control in 1989 or 1990. SOURCE: Dale Koch, interview, 8/24/99
 - b. MarChem purchased the chemical division of ARP only. SOURCE: William Kelley, interview, 6/24/99

5. ARP and MarChem operated at the Orchard Street facility. MarChem operates fabric finishing operations and ARP performs sewing operations. SOURCE: Tom McDonald, interview, 8/24/99
 - a. MarChem and ARP still operating at Orchard Street site. SOURCE: Gene Anderson, interview, 8/24/99
 - b. MarChem and ARP are current operators at Orchard Street. SOURCE: Dale Koch, interview, 8/24/99
 - c. ARP currently operates sewing operations. SOURCE: Dale Koch, interview, 8/24/99
 - d. MarChem operates fabric finishing business that Dale Koch was employed by ARP to operate from 1977-1991. SOURCE: Dale Koch, interview, 8/24/99
6. Richard Willer worked more directly with ARP's waste management. Willer accumulated a lot of waste during production and often wondered how and when it would be transported away. SOURCE: Dale Koch, interview, 4/24/00
 - a. Rich Willer in charge of waste storage and disposal. SOURCE: Dale Koch, interview, 8/24/99

F. Personnel at Orchard Street Facility(ies)¹

1. Kelley was president of Hawthorn/Kellwood from 1951-1980; retired as president of Kellwood in 1980, and retired from board in 1981. Kelley never held position of plant manager at any of Kellwood or Hawthorn facilities. SOURCE: William Kelley, interview, 6/24/99
2. Fred Wenzel was elected as Kellwood Chairman of the Board in 1965, and Kelley became president of Kellwood's Hawthorn Division.
3. Presidents of Hawthorn/Kellwood between 1956-58 and 1959-1987 were Fred Wenzel, William Kelley, Seth Slocum, and Mr. Upton. SOURCE: Julius Gatzenmeyer, interview, 8/25/99
4. Julius Gatzenmeyer worked for Hawthorne at Orchard Street from 1956-58 and 1959-87; worked in engineering and quality control, but never in

¹This section covers people who worked at Orchard Street either over an extended period of time (in all likelihood, for more than one employer), or those who did not specify during their interviews who their specific employer (Hawthorn Finishing, Hawthorn Manufacturing, Kellwood, ARP, or MarChem) was.

fabric finishing or metals operations. SOURCE: Julius Gatzemeyer, interview, 8/25/99

a. Julius Gatzemeyer (current New Haven Public Works Director) used to work in Quality Control at Hawthorn and Kellwood at Orchard Street. SOURCE: Harvey and Connie Summers, interview, 6/24/99

5. Tom McDonald worked at Hawthorn at the Orchard Street facility. SOURCE: William Kelley, interview, 6/24/99
6. Connie Summers worked at Hawthorn facility (at Orchard Street? not sure) in the early 1960s, sewing tent floors. Solvent odors from the newly treated tent materials were very strong and resulted in her getting headaches. SOURCE: Harvey and Connie Summers, interview, 6/24/99
7. John Englebreit ran the lab and would be knowledgeable about specific chemicals that were used or ordered. SOURCE: Marvin Schroeder, interview, 5/6/99
8. Night foreman in the finishing department was Archie Oberg. SOURCE: Marvin Schroeder, interview, 5/6/99
9. Richard Vandergriff worked on a treatment line that treated canvas for tarps and tents; worked in all positions on the line as a utility operator. SOURCE: Richard Vandergriff, interview, 4/24/00
10. Laverne Laune sewed tarps for Kellwood from 1954 to 1983 (not sure if she worked at Orchard Street or not); hired by Fred Wenzel. SOURCE: Laverne Laune (Glenn's widow), interview by John Schumacher, 7/26/00, reported in E-mail by John Schumacher, 7/31/00

G. Orchard Street Manufacturing / Treating Operations

1. Early in the manufacturing process, there was development of using water emulsions to treat fabrics. Eventually, water emulsions replaced use of organic solvents where practicable. SOURCE: William Kelley, interview, 6/24/99
 - a. In mid 1960s, water-based emulsions began to replace organic solvent (mineral spirit-based) treatments. SOURCE: William Kelley, interview, 4/25/00
2. Hawthorn finishing department worked on defense contracts for government canvas. Chemicals were used that were not flammable. SOURCE: Marvin Schroeder, interview, 5/6/99

- a. Chemicals were placed in 2-4 foot wide vats. Materials were dipped into vats, then there was a 100 foot oven. SOURCE: Marvin Schroeder, interview, 5/6/99
- b. When doing military runs, screen material was used and ovens were shut down. The tower had to be cleaned between runs and it was very messy. SOURCE: Marvin Schroeder, interview, 5/6/99
- 3. Untreated canvas was continually fed from a pallet by a conveyor through a dip tank that contained the mineral spirit-paraffin mixture. Canvas exited the dip tank through rollers that removed excess treating mixture that drained back into dip tank. SOURCE: Richard Vandergriff, interview, 4/24/00
 - a. Canvas was routed through heater dryer/oven and loaded onto another pallet at end of the line. Some treatments were run at 140-160 degrees Fahrenheit, others run at room temperature. SOURCE: Richard Vandergriff, interview, 4/24/00
 - b. Dyes were added to a wax and mineral spirit mixture to make treating compound. SOURCE: Richard Vandergriff, interview, 4/24/00
 - i. Dyes were mixed in mixing tower and then pumped in from the outside. SOURCE: Marvin Schroeder and Junior Gallagher, interview by Shelley Brodie and John Schumacher, 6/15/00 (notes recorded on E-mail from Shelley Brodie, 6/15/00)
 - c. Any process wastes or leftovers were collected in 55-gallon drums and either returned to dip tank or stored until another run of that color was in progress, and then added to dip tank. If treatment mixture thickened during storage, mineral spirits were added until consistency became suitable for treatment run. SOURCE: Richard Vandergriff, interview, 4/24/00
 - d. Did not know if chemicals were purchased in drums or if empty drums were purchased for storage purposes at the facility. SOURCE: Richard Vandergriff, interview, 4/24/00
- 4. To reduce processing and manufacturing costs, as well as reduce emissions, Kelley designed and built solvent recovery unit for Orchard Street facility. Unit cost about \$1.6 million, but it paid for itself in about 5 years (through solvent purchase savings). SOURCE: William Kelley, interview, 6/24/99

- a. Solvent recovery system designed to recover mineral spirits used in finishing line. This resulted in significant savings in purchased chemicals. SOURCE: William Kelley, interview, 4/25/00
- 5. Technological improvements such as higher temperature finishing applications and higher finishing material concentrations applied to fabrics. resulted in significant reductions of losses. SOURCE: William Kelley, interview, 4/25/00
- 6. Very little degreasing done at facility. If it was done, mineral spirits or xylene were used. Any degreasing rinsate was captured and disposed of in waste drums. SOURCE: Dale Koch, interview, 8/24/99
 - a. Most operations that normally required degreasing did not occur at Kellwood because parts were replaced rather than degreased and relubricated. SOURCE: Dale Koch, interview, 8/24/99
- 7. Blue, green and yellow dyes would cover employees' coveralls. Coveralls became stiff with the accumulation of dye; very strong smell. SOURCE: Marvin Schroeder, interview, 5/6/99

H. Use / Disposal of Solvent Wastes at Orchard Street

- 1. In 1950s, drums were accumulated along side building and creek next to ARP. Some wastes made their way into creek. SOURCE: Marvin Schroeder and Junior Gallagher, interview by Shelley Brodie and John Schumacher, 6/15/00 (notes recorded on E-mail from Shelley Brodie, 6/15/00, and edited by John Schumacher, 6/15/00)
- 2. In 1950s, employees were found to be dumping paraffin wastes in ditches north of Orchard Street facility and just south of railroad tracks. Some of the waste material caught on fire. SOURCE: William Kelley, interview, 4/25/00
 - a. Paraffins and mineral spirits were used to form fabric treatments, applied at high temperatures, and solidified at ambient temperatures. Specifications required that treatments had to remain solid when exposed to the sun. SOURCE: William Kelley, interview, 4/25/00
 - b. Treatments typically had melting temperatures >200 degrees Fahrenheit, and waxes typically had melting temperatures of 175 degrees. SOURCE: William Kelley, interview, 4/25/00
- 3. Dumping was stopped and tail-ends were put back into treatment process. SOURCE: William Kelley, interview, 4/25/00

- a. Process heels, or treatment chemicals left over from process runs, were stored in 55-gallon drums and used in next process requiring the same specifications. SOURCE: Fritz Steinbeck, interview, 4/24/00
 - b. Heel material was not disposed of in dump truck or landfill. SOURCE: Fritz Steinbeck, interview, 4/24/00
4. Fabric finishing and maintenance operations ran a continuous process until orders were filled. They made up enough chemical solution to treat a batch of material, then used continuous web to feed fabric through the process. SOURCE: Dale Koch, interview, 8/24/99
- a. When line ran, chemicals built up on the web, rollers, in the ovens, treatment tanks, etc. After shifts ended, they would have materials in the treatment tank and buildup on the line to clean up. Solvent was used to clean up residues. Residual material placed in steel 55-gallon drums. Not sure what solvent was used. SOURCE: Marvin Schroeder, interview, 8/24/99
 - b. Solvents (about 50 gallons) were used to clean vats. Vats needed to be completely cleaned when changing dyes. SOURCE: Marvin Schroeder and Junior Gallagher, interview by Shelley Brodie and John Schumacher, 6/15/00 (notes recorded on E-mail from Shelley Brodie, 6/15/00)
 - i. Solvents also used to clean "clips" (which held the canvas as it was being dipped in the vats). SOURCE: Marvin Schroeder and Junior Gallagher, interview by Shelley Brodie and John Schumacher, 6/15/00 (notes recorded on E-mail from Shelley Brodie, 6/15/00)
 - c. Any left over solution at the end of each run was drained from the equipment, recovered in containers and saved for the next run. Web equipment was wiped out and flushed with mineral spirits, and rinsate was saved and mixed with chemicals in next treatment run. SOURCE: Dale Koch, interview, 8/24/99
 - d. Process wastes were recycled into the next appropriate process. SOURCE: Richard Vandergriff, interview, 4/24/00
5. Some waste was generated by washing drums for recycling. Small amount of solvent was used to wash and rinse drums. When solvent was no longer effective, it was stored in waste drums inside of concrete secondary containment. Hazardous waste hauler emptied waste drums by pumping

them into bulk truck. All loads of waste that were picked up were manifested. SOURCE: Dale Koch, interview, 8/24/99

6. In mid-1960s, Tucker Trucking began to haul Orchard Street facility's wastes. SOURCE: Fritz Steinbeck, interview, 4/24/00
 - a. Tucker Trucking placed large dumpsters (roll-off boxes) at facility. Wastes from 55-gallon drums were placed in roll-off boxes, but no drums or other liquid containers were disposed of in the boxes. Wastes included heel material, in solid form. Roll-off boxes were hauled to landfill near Washington, Missouri. SOURCE: Fritz Steinbeck, interview, 4/24/00
 - b. From 1960 to mid 1960s, dump truck would back up to central dock at Hawthorn Finishing facility, get filled with facility wastes, and then was transported to municipal landfill. Wastes included scrap fabric, floor sweepings, general trash. Since scrap fabric included treated fabric, some waterproofing treatment materials probably reached landfill. SOURCE: Fritz Steinbeck, interview, 4/24/00
7. Only solvent used at Orchard Street facility was mineral spirits. To the best of Kelley's knowledge, no chlorinated solvents were ever used at facility. SOURCE: William Kelley, interview, 6/24/99
 - a. ARP Orchard Street facility was fabric (textile) finishing facility, and did not conduct metal treatment, fabrication or finishing. No organic solvents (such as PCE, TCE, or TCA) ever used at Orchard Street. SOURCE: Dale Koch, interview, 6/23/99
 - b. Solvents used in textile finishing were mineral spirits, naptha, toluene and xylene. SOURCE: Dale Koch, interview, 6/23/99
 - c. Solvents used in solvent recovery process were naptha, xylene and mineral spirits. SOURCE: Dale Koch, interview, 4/24/00
 - d. If organic chlorinated solvents were used by ARP, they would have been used at ARP facility on Industrial Drive. SOURCE: Dale Koch, interview, 6/23/99
 - e. To his knowledge, chlorinated solvents were never used at Orchard Street. They were very expensive compared to mineral spirits and were not effective for cleaning paraffin-based treatments used for fabric finishing. SOURCE: William Kelley, interview, 4/25/00

- f. ARP did not work with chlorinated solvents. SOURCE: Dale Koch, interview, 4/24/00
 - g. ARP conserved and reused solvents as much as possible, since they were expensive. SOURCE: Dale Koch, interview, 4/24/00
- 8. Kellwood management / supervisors solicited employees (at Orchard Street facility) to dispose of the drums, and employees thought this was expected of them. SOURCE: Marvin Schroeder, interview, 8/24/99
 - a. Kevin Busch does not remember any dumping of drums by Kellwood during his employment. SOURCE: Kevin Busch, interview, 4/26/00
 - b. Kevin Busch never operated a truck to transport anything to landfill for Kellwood, and does not think City trucks ever transported waste drums or materials from Kellwood to landfill. SOURCE: Kevin Busch, interview, 4/26/00
 - c. To his knowledge, Kellwood trucks did not transport any wastes from Orchard Street. Wastes were hauled away by a trucking firm (unnamed). SOURCE: Richard Vandergriff, interview, 4/24/00
 - d. He never transported any wastes or drums from Kellwood to any location, including the municipal landfill; not aware of any Kellwood employee who transported drums of waste. SOURCE: Richard Vandergriff, interview, 4/24/00
 - i. Even if drums were transported from Kellwood to landfill, he doesn't know what chemicals or materials would have been contained in them. SOURCE: Richard Vandergriff, interview, 4/24/00
 - e. Hawthorn Finishing did not dispose of any types of drums. Harold Roethemeyer owned and operated dump truck and was in charge of Kellwood's truck fleet - he may have more information about hauling of wastes. SOURCE: Fritz Steinbeck, interview, 4/24/00
- 9. Personal trucks belonging to Steinbeck brothers observed "in an area where they probably loaded some of the drums." Dick Vandergriff "probably also disposed of some of the drums." SOURCE: Marvin Schroeder, interview, 8/24/99
- 10. Wastes from Orchard Street facility often used to blend fuels for cement kilns, boilers and industrial furnaces. However, lots of waste was

incinerated. SOURCE: Dale Koch, interview, 8/24/99

11. Kuschel used a "certain solvent" quite a bit; can't remember name, but its smell and consistency were like that of paint thinner. Solvent would not readily burn. SOURCE: Bernell Kuschel, interview, 10/18/99
 - a. Kuschel and other workers usually dumped waste solvent into the creek behind the facility. SOURCE: Bernell Kuschel, interview, 10/18/99
12. Not sure how many drums were removed from Orchard Street, who took them, or where they may have been disposed. SOURCE: Marvin Schroeder, interview, 8/24/99
 - a. "Anyone" would take drums from Orchard Street (whoever had a free moment and saw that it needed to be done). SOURCE: Marvin Schroeder and Junior Gallagher, interview by Shelley Brodie and John Schumacher, 6/15/00 (notes recorded on E-mail from Shelley Brodie, 6/15/00)
 - b. Only empty drums were disposed of to his knowledge; could not recall how or where empty drums were disposed. SOURCE: Richard Vandergriff, interview, 4/24/00
13. Kevin Busch observed green coloration in creek extending from Kellwood facility to Missouri River. Creek runs north from facility and drains into concrete culvert pipe under railroad tracks at a point east of current sewage treatment lagoon. Greenish dye substance had consistency of water. SOURCE: Kevin Busch, interview, 4/26/00

III. INDUSTRIAL DRIVE

A. Origins / The Move from Cottonwood

1. In 1973: industrial revenue bonds were issued to develop Industrial Drive. SOURCE: Gene Anderson, interview, 8/24/99
2. In 1974-75: NHMC moved entire metal operations from Cottonwood facility to southernmost building on east side of Industrial Drive. SOURCE: Gene Anderson, interview, 8/24/99
 - a. ARP/Kellwood moved its metal operations to Industrial Drive location between 1972 and 1975. SOURCE: Dale Koch, interview, 8/24/99
 - b. Metals operations moved to facility along Industrial Drive in early 1970s. SOURCE: William Kelley, interview, 6/24/99

- c. Kellwood began operating their Metals Unit at Industrial Drive from about 1975. SOURCE: Chester Nichols, interview by MDNR, 6/11/92
 - d. Most of the machinery at NHMC was moved to the Metalcraft Enterprises facility. SOURCE: Marvin Horstmann, interview, 12/13/99
3. Operations after NHMC's move to Industrial Drive were basically the same as operations at Cottonwood Drive, except that facility also started rolling and welding aluminum tubing in addition to bending, cutting, etc. SOURCE: Art Pecaut, interview, 8/26/99
- a. Operations remained fundamentally the same when they moved from Cottonwood Street to Industrial Drive. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 4/25/00

B. Corporate Succession at Industrial Drive

- 1. NHMC was bought out by ARP when sending work overseas negatively impacted Kellwood's business. SOURCE: Julius Gatzemeyer, interview, 8/25/99
 - a. In 1985, ARP bought the metal tubing plant and others from Kellwood. SOURCE: Chester Nichols, interview by MDNR, 6/11/92
 - b. ARP purchased metal works. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 4/25/00
 - c. Kellwood was subsequently bought by REI, Inc. and property is currently occupied by Metalcraft. SOURCE: Mike Struckhoff (MDNR)'s notes, 7/11/89
- 2. Kellwood later purchased metal works back from ARP to protect its investment and operations, which were declining. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 4/25/00
 - a. In 1989, Kellwood was in process of buying facilities back from ARP, because ARP never paid Kellwood the sum owed and in fact owed Kellwood more than the sale price. SOURCE: Chester Nichols, interview by MDNR, 6/11/92
- 3. In 1989, because Kellwood was planning to close the facility at Industrial Drive, Chester Nichols and others bought the facility from Kellwood to keep from losing their jobs. Facility was then called Metalcraft Enterprises. SOURCE: Chester Nichols, interview by MDNR, 6/11/92

- a. In late 1980s, metal operations were sold by ARP to the employees and became Metalcraft. Most employees who bought the metal works and currently run the facility were employed at Kellwood in the Cottonwood facility. SOURCE: Julius Gatzenmeyer, interview, 8/25/99
- b. Employees purchased metal works from Kellwood and named it Metalcraft Enterprises, which is the current owner and operator. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 4/25/00
- c. Metalcraft used to be owned by ARP, and is now employee owned. SOURCE: Tom McDonald, interview, 8/24/99
- d. Metalcraft was purchased by ARP employees. SOURCE: Gary Kuhn, interview, 6/24/99
- e. Metals operations were sold to employees in approximately 1989. Operations were sold to Connie Laune and Chester Nichols. SOURCE: William Kelley, interview, 6/24/99

C. Operations at Industrial Drive

- 1. After Kellwood moved to Industrial Drive, it began operating its own tube mill. SOURCE: Marvin Horstmann, interview, 12/13/99
 - a. Kellwood used a tube mill to manufacture metal tubing. SOURCE: Chester Nichols, interview by MDNR, 6/11/92
 - b. At Industrial Drive site, Kellwood made their own tubing and did a lot of welding. SOURCE: Marvin Pointer, interview, 11/5/99
- 2. Tube mill was added at Industrial Drive facility that was not at Cottonwood Street facility, but tube mill was removed following ARP's buyout. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 4/25/00
- 3. Metal stakes were not manufactured at Industrial Drive facility. Metal stake manufacturing stopped while operations were at Cottonwood Drive. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 4/25/00
- 4. Degreaser that was used at Cottonwood Street was cleaned and reused at Industrial Drive site. However, much of the equipment was left behind at Cottonwood Drive and was not used when Industrial Drive plant started up. SOURCE: Marvin Pointer, interview, 11/5/99
- 5. Swaging operation did not change when metal works were moved to

Industrial Drive facility. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 4/25/00

6. ARP on Industrial Drive currently does contract sewing, shipping and receiving. SOURCE: Gary Kuhn, interview, 6/24/99
7. Metalcraft still operates along Industrial Drive. SOURCE: Gene Anderson, interview, 8/24/99

D. Use/Disposal of Solvents at Industrial Drive

1. Industrial Drive facility often received aluminum tubing that was very greasy or oily. PERC was used to remove the oily film. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 4/25/00
2. PCE was used in conjunction with tube mill until it was sold in December 1988. PCE was not used after September or October 1988. SOURCE: Chester Nichols, interview by MDNR, 6/11/92
3. ARP facility manufactures hollow tubing for use by other divisions and outside sales. Tubes are passed through a series of rolled rags; the first in this series has PCE dripped onto it. SOURCE: Dale Koch and Richard Willer, interview by MDNR, 8/11/87
 - a. Excess solvent is caught in a drip pair and pumped back into the raw material drum. Solvent is apparently reused until it has evaporated. SOURCE: Dale Koch and Richard Willer, interview by MDNR, 8/11/87
 - b. ARP's Metals Unit located on Industrial Drive uses PCE, but the company has not generated any waste since 1984; Metals Unit has been in operation since 1972. SOURCE: Dale Koch and Richard Willer, interview by MDNR, 8/11/87
4. Kellwood used PCE at Industrial Drive until 3 years ago. Up to five gallons at a time were dumped at northeast end of building. SOURCE: John Pruessner, interview by MDNR, 8/13/89
5. John Pruessner, former Kellwood employee, claimed that Kellwood routinely dumped TCE or PCE on the hillside by its factory. When TCE was found in city's water supply, the use of TCE was discontinued and dumping area was covered with 4" of crushed rock. SOURCE: Mike Struckhoff (MDNR)'s notes, 7/11/89
 - a. When Kellwood learned of solvents in New Haven drinking water, it stopped dumping. Kellwood also covered dump area with gravel. SOURCE: John Pruessner, interview by MDNR, 8/13/89

6. Metalcraft Enterprises uses tetrachloroethylene and also dumps it on the ground fairly close to the city's new well. SOURCE: Larry Detrick, interview by MDNR, 1/24/90
7. Metalcraft has never manufactured tubing or used PCE. Its only waste products are a water soluble (non-hazardous) oil and a vanishing oil. SOURCE: Chester Nichols, interview by MDNR, 6/11/92
8. Some Metalcraft employees openly admitted dumping over 600 gallons of "the stuff" (unidentified) out the back door (no dates given). SOURCE: phone call from Linda Reeves, Metalcraft employee, to Shelley Brodie, 6/13/00

E. Personnel Working at Industrial Drive

1. Monzyks went to work for Kellwood at Industrial Drive plant around 1975. SOURCE: Robert Monzyk, interview, 10/18/99
 - a. Richard Monzyk returned to work at Industrial Drive from mid 1980s until early 1990s, working in tool and die shop. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 4/25/00
 - b. Robert Monzyk retired from Kellwood in 1983 or 1984. SOURCE: Robert Monzyk, interview, 10/18/99
 - c. After the move from Cottonwood to Industrial Drive, Bob Monzyk continued to work at Industrial Drive for several years. He was probably still a foreman because he was "sort of in charge of" Glenn Laune and others. SOURCE: Laverne Laune (Glenn's widow), interview by John Schumacher, 7/26/00, reported in E-mail by John Schumacher, 7/31/00
2. John Pruessner worked at Kellwood for nine years, at Industrial Drive building. SOURCE: John Pruessner, interview by MDNR, 8/13/89
 - a. John Pruessner worked for Robert Monzyk, TSI (Mocabee) and Metalcraft. He still works at Metalcraft. SOURCE: Dale Mocabee, interview, 4/25/00
3. Marvin Pointer didn't work at Industrial Drive very long, and went to work for ARP. SOURCE: Marvin Pointer, interview, 11/5/99
4. Dale Koch's role at ARP's Industrial Drive facility included design, installation and programming of tube bending and welding equipment. Koch has little knowledge of actual plant operations at Industrial Drive. SOURCE: Dale Koch, interview, 6/23/99

5. Upon death of Connie Laune, Chester Nichols became president of Metalcraft. SOURCE: William Kelley, interview, 4/25/00
6. Chester Nichols recently retired from Metalcraft. SOURCE: William Kelley, interview, 4/25/00
 - a. Chester Nichols recently retired as President and CEO of Metalcraft. SOURCE: Chester Nichols, interview, 4/27/00

F. Kellwood's Cleanup at Industrial Drive

1. Kellwood claimed responsibility for soil contamination at Metalcraft facility and paid for / conducted cleanup of chlorinated solvents there; not sure how effective cleanup has been. SOURCE: Gene Anderson, interview, 8/24/99
2. Kellwood was cleaning up contamination at Metalcraft facility on Industrial Road during Art Pecaut's term as mayor of New Haven, between April 1993 - April 1999. SOURCE: Art Pecaut, interview, 8/26/99
 - a. ARP had to move a lot of contaminated soil in early 1990s at Industrial Drive because of solvent contamination found there. SOURCE: William Kelley, interview, 6/24/99
3. ARP still cleaning up contamination located on Industrial Drive facility. company has spent "large amount" of money to date. SOURCE: Gary Kuhn, interview, 6/24/99
4. Kellwood believed to still be monitoring the Metalcraft site for more contamination. SOURCE: Art Pecaut, interview, 8/26/99

IV. "CITY DUMP" (on Highway 100)

- A. Ownership
 1. Norman Grannemann's aunt used to own property on which landfill was developed. Norman's father initially operated dump. Landfill eventually became City property. SOURCE: Norman Grannemann, interview, 2/7/00
- B. Drums and trash used to be dumped here. Waste was burned occasionally. Not sure what materials were dumped, but they seemed to burn (information undated). SOURCE: Gene Anderson, interview, 8/24/99
 1. Drums were in the city dump. Fires were occasionally set. SOURCE: Dale Koch, interview, 8/24/99
 2. Dump was often set on fire and would burn for days. SOURCE: Phillip Pecaut, interview, 1/31/00

- a. Around 1975, Matt Litzinger saw black smoke at city landfill. Dump was probably shut down to stop the burning. SOURCE: Matt Litzinger, interview, 4/25/00
 - b. Landfill appeared to burn most of the time. Smoke from burning drum contents was thick, black, greasy, with oily smell. SOURCE: Kevin Busch, interview, 4/26/00
 - c. What material would burn did burn; whatever did not burn was buried. SOURCE: Kevin Busch, interview, 4/26/00
3. Waxy residues were present around some of the drums, similar to that of paraffin used for waterproofing tents. SOURCE: Dale Koch, interview, 8/24/99
4. Melvin Menke believes source of contamination is not Kellwood facility, but is the drums buried at city dump. SOURCE: Melvin Menke, interview by MDNR, 6/25/93
 - a. Concerned about dump area, which extended 60-70 feet from the road, and was deep. City put a lot of dirt over the items buried there. SOURCE: Harvey and Connie Summers, interview, 6/24/99
5. Kevin Busch observed bluish-gray, oily ooze that would leach from landfill into creek downgradient from landfill. Water would have bluish oily sheen or blotches on it that appeared to be oily dye film. Ooze sightings were common in 1960s and 1970s, less common afterward. SOURCE: Kevin Busch, interview, 4/26/00
- C. Who Sent / Did Not Send Wastes to the City Dump?
 1. City dump would receive 5-6 barrels of liquid and trash material per day. SOURCE: Marvin Schroeder, interview, 5/6/99
 - a. One truck (holding 10-12 barrels) was dumping at the dump a couple of times a week. SOURCE: Marvin Schroeder and Junior Gallagher, interview by Shelley Brodie and John Schumacher, 6/15/00 (notes recorded on E-mail from Shelley Brodie, 6/15/00)
 2. Most places took their waste to old city dump; also used by out-of-townners, especially at night. SOURCE: Phillip Pecaut, interview, 1/31/00
 3. Unknown whether Hawthorn, Kellwood or ARP used dump to bury chemicals and chemical containers at dump. SOURCE: Harvey and Connie Summers, interview, 6/24/99

4. Machine Shop only used city dump to deposit cardboard waste materials. SOURCE: Roland Vedder, interview, 11/5/99
5. NHMC did not use "any of New Haven's public dumping areas." SOURCE: Marvin Pointer, interview, 11/5/99
 - a. NHMC "probably" dumped any containers and waste materials from degreaser tank in the city dump, just like everybody else. Dump was used a lot by most people to dump basically everything. SOURCE: Richard Monzyk, interview, 12/14/99
6. From 1966-68, there were many 55-gallon drums in the landfill. Drums are probably still there and buried with soil. SOURCE: Kevin Busch, interview, 4/26/00
 - a. Drums were mostly from Kellwood, which hauled drums to landfill with their own trucks. SOURCE: Kevin Busch, interview, 4/26/00
 - i. Drums usually disposed of at end of week or on Saturday. SOURCE: Kevin Busch, interview, 4/26/00
 - b. Kellwood sent as many as 10 drums per month to city dump. Drums buried on east side of dump. SOURCE: Melvin Menke, interview by MDNR, 7/12/93
 - i. Kellwood and other industries used the city dump in the past. SOURCE: Carolyn Scheer, interview by MDNR, 9/13/88
 - c. Junior Gallagher drove the truck (owned by Kellwood) with wastes to the dump. SOURCE: Marvin Schroeder and Junior Gallagher, interview by Shelley Brodie and John Schumacher, 6/15/00 (notes recorded on E-mail from Shelley Brodie, 6/15/00, and edited by John Schumacher, 6/15/00)
 - d. Kellwood drums are buried 30 feet below surface at location approximately 50 feet north of Highway 100 at a 45 degree angle (northwest) from landfill entrance. All of Kellwood's waste was dumped at this area, close to Bill Litzinger's property. SOURCE: Kevin Busch, interview, 4/26/00
 - e. Drums were placed in landfill and burned prior to burying. Some drums were closed or had tops, others were open. SOURCE: Kevin Busch, interview, 4/26/00
 - i. As far he knows, drums have never been removed. Area has since been covered with gravel for a parking lot. SOURCE: Melvin Menke, interview by MDNR, 7/12/93

- f. During Tom McDonald's term as Mayor (dates unknown), all types of waste deposited in city dump. Kellwood dumped drums full of wastes including solvent; citizens took trash, tires, etc. SOURCE: Tom McDonald, interview, 8/24/99
 - i. note: Tom McDonald's mayoral term ended in 1993. SOURCE: Art Pecaut, interview, 8/26/99 (Pecaut succeeded McDonald as mayor)
 - g. Dump burned often to keep rodent infestations minimal. Some drums from Kellwood would burn (no first hand knowledge of this information). SOURCE: Tom McDonald, interview, 8/24/99
 - h. McDonald does not recall any dumping by Hawthorn or Kellwood other than at the dump. SOURCE: Tom McDonald, interview, 8/24/99
 - 7. City trucks were not used to haul trash to the dump from Hawthorn Finishing, unless Harold Roethemeyer's truck was broken down. SOURCE: Fritz Steinbeck, interview, 4/24/00
 - a. Midge Kruel, Harold Roethemeyer, and Earl Hedgedorn were in charge of trucking and the warehouse, and may know where drums were taken after the dump was closed. SOURCE: Marvin Schroeder, interview, 5/6/99
 - 8. Kuschel doesn't know anything about dumping waste solvent from Orchard Street into city dump. SOURCE: Bernell Kuschel, interview, 10/18/99
- D. City Dump Personnel
 - 1. Louie Wolff was operator of landfill who monitored operations, and occupied a shack 25 feet inside landfill entrance. Louie died over 15 years ago. SOURCE: Kevin Busch, interview, 4/26/00
 - 2. Tom Water and Louie Wolff were knowledgeable about the barrels and setting them on fire. Both ran the dump at some point. SOURCE: Marvin Schroeder, interview, 5/6/99
 - 3. Mr. (?) McDonald says Wolff kept excellent records at the dump, but Wolff's niece does not recall seeing any records when Mr. Wolff's house was auctioned off. SOURCE: E-mail from Shelley Brodie, 6/14/00
- E. Closing of the Dump
 - 1. In 1967, City told Hawthorne not to take drums of solvent and residue that

resulted from line cleaning to dump any more. Employees were asked to find places to dispose of drums in other places.

- a. Archie Oberg was foreman at this time. SOURCE: Marvin Schroeder, interview, 8/24/99
 - b. Tom McDonald, mayor of New Haven, told Hawthorn they could not dump at city dump any more. SOURCE: Marvin Schroeder, interview, 5/6/99
 - c. McDonald does not recall any dumping by Hawthorn or Kellwood other than at the dump. SOURCE: Tom McDonald, interview, 8/24/99
2. Dump was closed around 1974. Use of landfill not restricted to New Haven residents. In fact, many outside of the community used it. SOURCE: Julius Gatzemeyer, interview, 8/25/99
 - a. Old dump believed to have closed in mid-1970s.
 - b. Dump closed in 1968-69. SOURCE: Marvin Schroeder and Junior Gallagher, interview by Shelley Brodie and John Schumacher, 6/15/00 (notes recorded on E-mail from Shelley Brodie, 6/15/00)
 3. After dump closed, City started its own trash collection. Trash service deposited trash in approved landfill outside of City. SOURCE: Julius Gatzemeyer, interview, 8/25/99
 - a. McDonald closed dump and then instituted trash pickup service. SOURCE: Tom McDonald, interview, 8/24/99
 4. Tucker Trucking was first company to win bid to haul municipal wastes after City Dump closed. New Haven's waste hauled to Washington, Missouri. Some waste may have been hauled to Hermann, Missouri. SOURCE: Matt Litzinger, interview, 4/25/00
 - a. Tucker Trucking has been bought out, but don't know name of successor. SOURCE: Matt Litzinger, interview, 4/25/00
 5. After dump closed, landowner (unnamed) allowed Kellwood to dump barrels of waste on his land; allowed dumping as a gesture of kindness. SOURCE: Marvin Schroeder, interview, 8/24/99

V. OTHER NEW HAVEN LOCATIONS

A. Wall Street

1. Mr. Kirchival conducted drycleaning operations in small building located just behind Tom McDonald's property. Property currently owned by

Summerses. SOURCE: Tom McDonald, interview, 8/24/99

- a. Approximately 60 years ago, Kirchival often dumped used cleaning solvent into open drainage ditch adjacent to McDonald's property. Ditch originated at top of hill where Maupin Avenue angled and ran downward, parallel to Maupin, curving east above Wall Street, running past Miller Avenue, curving north under railroad tracks, and ending east of Wiser's property near lagoon (drainage path generally runs through area now occupied by MFA and city maintenance shed). SOURCE: Tom McDonald, interview, 8/24/99
 - i. There used to be fuel tanks and a truck terminal behind what is now the MFA, and railroad spur for offloading by the current city maintenance building. SOURCE: Art Pecaut, interview, 8/26/99
2. Haven Village Cleaners operated at Summers residence from 1960 for about 15-17 years. Dry cleaner had been purchased from Mr. Kercheval, who had operated for many years before 1960. SOURCE: Harvey and Connie Summers, interview, 6/24/99
3. Second dry cleaning operations conducted at Summers' residence, inside of their house on Wall Street. No dumping or signs of dumping observed. SOURCE: Tom McDonald, interview, 8/24/99
4. Summers originally used "old-fashioned" washers and dryers, which smelled of solvent. Summers later invested in new dry-cleaning machine, which required less attention.
 - a. There were no solvent odors during cleaning operations, nor were there any spills or releases of solvent to the environment. SOURCE: Harvey and Connie Summers, interview, 6/24/99
5. Cleaning solvent for Summers' business was purchased from Hawthorn Manufacturing Company. Approximately 100 gallons of cleaning solvent purchased each year. Can't remember name of solvent, but it was combustible. SOURCE: Harvey and Connie Summers, interview, 6/24/99
6. Used solvent was never disposed down the drain. Spent solvent was stored in 55 gallon drums, which were then collected by unnamed individual who took them away and used solvent to clean auto parts in a town outside of New Haven. SOURCE: Harvey and Connie Summers, interview, 6/24/99
7. While in the cleaning business, Summers debated whether to switch to PERC process for drycleaning. They decided not to, due to cost

considerations. SOURCE: Harvey and Connie Summers, interview, 6/24/99

B. Nolan Street

1. This is area where dumping occurred before municipal dump operations occurred on Highway 100. SOURCE: Mike Wiser, interview, 10/19/99
2. Local industry deposited drums of unknown material in dump prior to dump being covered. Approximately 20-25 feet of fill dirt was used to cover site. SOURCE: Mike Wiser, interview, 10/19/99

C. Rock Quarry (West of New Haven)

1. Old quarry on west side of town used by individuals as trash repository. Quarry owners stopped this by moving boulders to block access to quarry. SOURCE: William Kelley, interview, 4/25/00

D. Maupin Avenue

1. Historic house on Maupin Avenue used by Kellwood for office space only. SOURCE: Dale Mocabee, interview, 4/25/00

E. Ravine East of Miller, South of Orchard, North of Elton

1. Wooded areas in this ravine were used by metal fabricators before, during and after dump sites on Nolan Street and Highway 100 were open; property supposedly part of Grannemann farm. SOURCE: Mike Wiser, interview, 10/19/99
2. Grannemanns own a large tract of land starting up on the hill (to the south) and spanning eastward to the old City dump area. SOURCE: Norman Grannemann, interview, 2/7/00

F. Unknown Farm

1. Marvin Schroeder once took truckload of drums to a farm in New Haven, and got permission to dispose of drums on property. Drums were stored next to an "outbuilding" on the farm for about a year. After this time, drums had been buried (by the farmer?). Drums were not intact when buried. SOURCE: Marvin Schroeder, interview, 8/24/99
 - a. Identity of farmer not given.

G. Area South of Highway 100

1. Barrels / drums were found south of Highway 100, on Highway C, due to a tip from Mike Wiser to John Schumacher on June 1, 2000. SOURCE: E-mail from John Schumacher to Shelley Brodie, 6/2/00